

1. **Last but not least** : An expression to start the last item of a list, emphasizing that while it is listed last, it is just as important as the rest of the items. Example: Last but not Least, I wish to say that the purpose of university is to harvest knowledge and to being educated, so it is obvious that everyone can find a reason for attending university.
2. **In a nutshell**: In summary, or in brief. In a nutshell, I like the diversity available in a magazine. (see lecture 3)
3. **Out of commission**: broken/ not working. The printer has been out of commission for 2 days. (see Lecture 4)
4. **Look forward to**: excited about something in the future. I am looking forward to my vacation. He is going to attend graduate studies and he is also looking forward to applying for the teaching assistantship at the graduate school. (use gerund after to in this phrasal verb)
5. **Bring about**: cause, cause to happen. A large factory is bound to bring about inevitable pollution.
6. **As a rule**: generally, customarily. As a rule students attend university to study and not to do more exercises. As a rule Ayasha is very punctual, but sure she was late today.
7. **As a matter of fact**: in reality, actually. As a matter of fact students need exercise of the brain more than exercise of the body.
8. **Add up**: make sense, be logical, mathematically correct.
I think John was cheating on that quiz. This doesn't add up. Why does the best student in the class cheat?
It doesn't add up that university students would emphasize on exercise rather than study.
Your explanation just doesn't add up.
These figures don't add up.
9. **Bring about**: Water and air pollution bring about many diseases.
10. **Brush up /Brush up on**: review, study, practice. I know all the theorems of physics. I just need to brush up for the interview.
I have to brush up on my notebook before the interview.
I need to brush up my English grammar before the visa interview.
11. **By and large**: mostly, generally, on the whole. There were a few things I don't like about professor Hua's class, but by and large I enjoyed the class. (I can use it at the end of a speaking or writing section.)
12. **Carry out**: complete, accomplish. John carries out the test in the physics lab.
13. **Carry on**: continue. Ayasha must carry on her studies. The hikers decided to carry on their journey at any cost.
14. **Get along with**: have a good relation. In childhood I didn't get along with my brother.
In evening there isn't enough time to get along with the family while having the main meal.
15. **Put up with**: to tolerate and continue as a daily manner. Put up with a people/situation/something.
She puts up with the subway every day.

John puts up with his boss although he don't like him.

Ayasha puts up with the hard schedule of her boarding school

16. Put off: postpone. (after this phrase there will be a gerund)

Don't put off cleaning your room.

Please, don't put off your study.

17. Give up: stop doing something. He is trying to give up smoking. It will be a gerund after the phrase.

18. 6 simple phrasal verbs: wake up, get up, turn on, turn off, sit down, stand up. (see lecture 21)

19. To keep in touch/stay in touch/remain in touch: Keep in touch when you go to London. Some high school friends have not stayed in touch. (see lecture 2)

20. Give a hand: Help/support. Friends can give you a hand to overcome all these difficulties.

21. Had better: should or must. I thought I had better destroy the list so that no one else would see it. You had better get moving if you want to catch your train.

22. Have a lot/enough/too much on your plate: to have a lot of work to do, to have a lot of problems to deal with.

I don't want to burden my daughter with my problem; she has got enough on her plate with her husband in prison.

I can't take that on now; I have got a lot/too much on my plate already.

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